



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

## IN THE DARK.

MARIA L. EVE.

As tender mothers sometimes do,  
 Who shut within a darkened room  
 A wayward child, then pitying, go  
 And stay beside it, in the gloom:

Whenever for some fault of mine,  
 My Heavenly Father shuts me in,  
 Where sun and star forget to shine,  
 I'm sure to find Him, there, within.

Augusta, Ga.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN TRIBUNAL.

In the last number of the *Review of Reviews* Mr. Stead, the Editor, thus writes:—"If the evil work of George III. and his advisers is to be undone, and the two great branches of our common family are to be re-united—as they ought to be before the dawn of the twentieth century—it will be by the creation of some permanent judicial tribunal, to which all questions between the two great commonwealths could be referred for adjudication. It will not do to wait until the quarrel arises, and then improvise a court of arbitration *ad hoc* to settle the dispute. The Court that will form the nexus between the United States and the United Kingdom must be as permanent as the Supreme Court, and as representative as that tribunal and our Judicial Committee of the Privy Council rolled into one. If there be statesmanship in the English-speaking man he will contrive to create such a tribunal; and if it were once established half the difficulties between Canada and the United States would immediately disappear." Mr. Stead, through what he calls his "Association of Helpers," caused this question to be put to the candidates for Hartlepool: "Will you support any practical measure for the establishment of a permanent tribunal between England and America for a settlement of all disputes, such as those of the Behring Sea Fishery questions?" We are glad that thus far he is in accord with us, and especially as he urges, not merely a resort to arbitration as disputes arise, but a permanent judicial tribunal. On this we have constantly insisted for twenty years past.—*Arbitrator*.

## ELECTRICITY, ONE OF GOD'S SERVANTS.

A SERMON BY REV. R. B. HOWARD.

*Bless the Lord, O my soul, who maketh His angels spirits; His ministers a flame of fire.*—Ps. civ. 4. (Paraphrased in Heb. i: 7.) *Who maketh the winds His messengers; the lightnings, His servants.*

It seems to me a fact, and an impressive one, that modern discoveries, instead of detracting from, increase the significance of, the Bible symbolism. Every new revelation of the beautiful or useful properties of light, for instance, adds something significant to the meaning of our Lord's declaration, "I am the light of the world," and to Paul's praise of the Philippians, "Among whom ye shine as lights in the world."

Every new method of cultivating, harvesting, grinding

or cooking wheat, multiplying its nutritive power, leads us to see something more in the words, "I am the bread of life."

The newly travelled arid plains of our great West, or the recently explored ones of Central Africa, are calculated to impress the thirsty traveller or drought cursed farmer—as the limitless salt seas do the shipwrecked sailor—with the desperate human need which can alone be met by the "water of life."

The multiplication of diseases which, in our intenser modern life, assume more and more the form of mental malady, called in the Scriptures "Lunacy," or demoniacal possession, or some variety of paralysis, emphasizes that need of a great Physician which only the sick can appreciate.

What is called sometimes providential care, or at other times angelic guardianship, made necessary by frequent jeopardy to life, is not, indeed, required to protect men in our age so much as formerly from the incursions of wild beasts or the assaults of savages, but never was it more necessary; for, besides the ancient demons of war, pestilence and famine, not yet exterminated, men have made a thousand useful inventions, in each of which there lies concealed some terrific threat to life or limb.

The great English patron of balloons, a member of Parliament, perished recently in one of his favorite aerial chariots. An American who patented a war balloon was drowned several years ago in the English channel. Wagner, the original inventor of a car that rendered night railroad trains endurable, was crushed in one of his own wheeled palaces. The motive power of steam is rivalled by its dangerous explosive energy. The finest steamships go down in mid-ocean, or, impelled by their engines, drive swiftly and fatally, on some calm and foggy day, upon each other or on undiscoverable rocky shores. Never did man, in all his pride of mastery over nature, have more need of One "stronger than a strong man" to control her newly found and dangerous forces.

One of the latest developed, and perhaps the most wonderful, of these forces is electricity. So mysterious were its properties regarded in former years that the quack appropriated them to further his schemes of making money out of our bodies. Spiritists have used its poorly understood manifestations to enforce their theories. Pseudo-scientists have appealed to it as a natural power so pervasive and potent as to leave hardly any place, for superstition even, to ask for a God.

But as by knowledge astrology came to be astronomy; alchemy, chemistry; and mythology, theology, so electricity is emerging from the region of mystery to that of fact, and, as usual, the facts are more wonderful than the conjectures and imaginings. They are stranger than fiction, as, indeed, are all real things, when one comes to actually and thoroughly know them.

Let us turn to the Bible. No one has evidence that